



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1859.

One of the notable events of the week in New York, was the meeting at Tammany Hall, under the auspices of Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster, Isaiah Rynders, Marshal, and other officials. It was called to keep up the excitement in regard to Cuba, and notice had been given that a number of eminent members of Congress would attend and deliver speeches. Senator A. G. Brown of Mississippi, and the Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, however, were the only ones who spoke, after a series of resolutions, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. Senator Brown's speech, is at once, sharply criticized in the *Washington Union*, as follows:—"Senator Brown, of Mississippi, is reported to have said at Tammany Hall, that we want the island of Cuba for the purpose of extending slavery. Senator Brown will pardon us if we disagree with him on this point. His foundations are not broad enough for any national action on the subject. We have no right and, in our judgment, there is no justification for such a policy. It is the very soul of partisanship. It is wanting in the true elements of statesmanship. It sinks the subject away down beneath all industry. It takes from it its economical character.—We are tired and sick of thrusting slavery into every dish. If it is good seasoning for soup, is that any reason why it should be sprinkled over fish? Is it like garlic in Spain, to be rubbed on the plates, cooked with meats, eaten with the dessert, boiled with the coffee? Is slavery first to be considered, its interests promoted, its dominion extended? We apprehend Senator Brown is a little near-sighted. With such intentions and strong democratic instincts, his ardor has got the better of his judgment. We want Cuba not because it will extend slavery; for it will in our hands effect no such end. It will limit and circumscribe slavery. It will cut off an important branch of the foreign slave trade. Slavery exists in the island; and if its climate, soil, and productions should draw slaves from the continent and employ them there, that will not extend slavery in any just sense."

Speaking of the present condition of public affairs, and the necessity in view of it, of the re-organization of a sound, constitutional, conservative party,—a party similar to, if not in name, the old Whig party—the *National Intelligencer* says: "It cannot be questioned that the people in all parts of the Union are awakening to the necessity for a speedy introduction of some reforms into certain departments of our Government, as well legislative as executive, and it is gratifying to observe that this popular movement has so little to encounter in the shape of that resistance which springs from compact and well-defined political organizations. Party names are fast losing their power either to charm or to repel, and in the general disintegration of the political elements every citizen is left more than usually free to consult the interests of the country apart from the distorting prejudices of section and party.—That large and increasing class of our countrymen, who, 'demand something better for our security from threatened evils, and for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, than the country has had or can promise itself in or through either of the two political organizations which claim now to divide nearly the whole popular power between them,' will soon find themselves drawn together by a natural affinity resulting from their common principles and their common antipathies. The signs of the times are auspicious to the formation of such a combination, comprising in its ranks a constituency no less respectable for its numbers than the intelligence and patriotism by which it is animated."

The Governor of Maryland has granted a respite to Henry Gambrill, Peter Corrie, Marion Crops, and John Cyphus, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung in Baltimore. The sentence was to have been executed to-day—but the warrant from the Governor directs that they be hung on Friday, the 8th day of April next. The reason given for his action is, that the "prisoners are entirely unprepared for death" now, and that their spiritual advisers and parents have prayed for further time to be allowed the condemned, "to prepare to meet their solemn fate." The prisoners received the news of their respite with great thankfulness.

Some of the Northern papers are discussing the question, whether the Post Office Department is necessary, as a government machine, at all—and incline to the opinion that the whole mail service could be better and cheaper performed by placing it in the hands of express companies, and private individuals.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the February number of the *North British Review*. It contains articles on the Algerian Literature of France, Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*, the Fiji Islands, the Philosophy of Language, Sir Thomas More, and the Reformation, &c., &c. Robert Bell, Agent, in this city.

The Union, in an article on our Mexican and Central American relations, says that our Government is officially assured that England is not pursuing a tortuous or dishonest policy towards the Central American Governments, and that as the British Government professes fairness, ours is not at liberty to doubt its honor.

To fill vacancies occasioned by resignations the following appointments have been made: George W. Janney, postmaster at Hamilton, Loudoun county, vice E. H. Janney. Mrs. Watson, postmaster at Wilkesboro, Spotsylvania county, vice Leonard Wharton.

Mr. Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," "Diary of a Physician," and several valuable law books, has received an appointment from the Lord Chancellor of England, worth about \$2000 a year.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

Should the late success of the Liberals over Miramont's forces be followed by similar results in future engagements, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the aspect of Mexican affairs will not unlikely be so changed, that Mr. McLane, our Minister to that country, will feel authorized to recognize the Juarez government, and treat with it, as the government de facto of Mexico.

The joint resolutions passed by Congress, at the suggestion of Gen. Bowie, on the subject of the Tobacco trade with foreign nations, have been already taken up by the President, with a view to carrying out their provisions.

At the last meeting of the Richmond city council, Mr. Haskins, from the committee on the James River Improvement, presented a report asking an appropriation of \$30,000 to remove the bar in James river. The report was laid over.

Mrs. Gov. Brown and family are making arrangements to leave Washington at as early a day as practicable, and they will return, in the course of a few days, to their home in Tennessee. They will carry with them the warm regards and kind wishes of all.

A man named J. N. Russell, a cooper by occupation, committed suicide in his own house, in Boston, by shooting himself through the heart with a duelling pistol. Mr. Russell owned the house in which he lived, and rented two or three tenements there, and his wife had some words with him in regard to those difficulties. He declared, during their conversation, that he should never again have any difficulty with any person in that house, and he ascended to the back attic and shot himself.

The nearest approach to realizing the idea of "music for the million," is the invention of the "Calliope," which is adapted to steamboats and locomotives, and transforms the harsh signals of those useful motors into pleasing airs and popular tunes. One of these instruments will be placed upon the steamboat *Mary*, running across the Delaware, and will continue to play for the amusement of those attracted by the novel. The music can be given as soft as a breeze from a musical box, or loud enough to be heard two miles.

James H. Bates killed his son, John Bates, near Fulton, Tenn., on Monday night, March 7th. A dispute arose between father and son about some cards, which a younger brother was playing with, the father saying he did not allow such in his house, when the young man left the house, followed by the father, who told him not to return or he would strike his knife in him. The son returned, having no idea his father would use the knife, when his father stabbed him through the left breast, causing instant death.

The Spencer (Owen county, Ind.) *Journal* learns that on Saturday week two little boys, aged respectively two and four years, sons of Mr. A. Goodwin, of Green county, got to quarreling as to which one should have possession of an axe. After a short scuffle the elder one succeeded in getting the axe, and immediately struck his little brother on the head killing him almost instantly.

The *Frederick Examiner* says the citizens of that place are liberally contributing towards the fund to secure the holding of the next Maryland State Agricultural Fair there. The county society meets on the 26th instant, when it is expected, they will report in favor of the proposition of the State Society.

At the Commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 25th young men received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This is the largest class, with a single exception, that has ever graduated from Jefferson College.

The *Wilmington (N. C.) Journal* states that a man who professes to be weather wise, gives as his opinion that there will be no rain during the whole month of May. He says the same thing occurred during the year 1859, and again in 1859.

William Curran, the nephew of John Philip Curran, the intrepid Irish advocate and brilliant orator of seventy years and more age, is now eating the bitter bread of a pauper in the workhouse of Kanturk, Ireland.

The *Detroit Free Press* says that an attempt was made in that city, a few evenings since, to set fire to a large frame building in which between four and five hundred persons were taking part in a ball.

The "Clasista Harlowe head-dress" is the latest invention of a French coiffeur. It is formed of corn-flour and jamine bells, feathers, ribbon, and a tortoise-shell comb, and looks like a book.

The Grand Jury in the case of the bark *Julia Dean*, suspected of being a slave, ignored the bill of indictment on the 12th inst. in Norfolk.

A precocious youngster, nineteen years old, named O'Donnell, is on trial in St. Louis, for being married to three wives at the same time.

The President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad has called a meeting of the Directors of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The Democrats of Culpeper County will have an adjourned meeting of the party at March Court—next Monday.

A Frightful Scene. A frightful scene might have been witnessed, yesterday morning, on the roof of a three-story house situated on Water street, between Monroe and Quincy. A young man was standing upon the eaves of the roof, leaning over the railing, when the shingles he was standing upon slipped, and he fell headlong down, feet foremost, towards the street. The two or three persons who witnessed the accident turned away sick with terror. Although the man made every effort to get a hold, which the fear of certain death would naturally prompt, he moved slowly down, and was only checked from falling to the pavement below by a water-spout, against which his feet came in contact. But for this obstruction he must have been dashed into a shapeless mass.

The President of the Executive in regard to the call of an extra session, implies no doubt of the ultimate decision of the matter. The President, we presume, does not wish to assume so much responsibility on compulsion or an unpalatable necessity. But such necessity does exist, and when it is plainly disclosed to the apprehension of the Executive, there will be no delay in summoning Congress in extraordinary session.—*Washington States.*

The Late Foreign News.

Mr. D'Israeli's Reform bill is a complicated measure, which will meet opposition from Tories and Whigs. Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Henly, the president of the Board of Trade, have resigned their posts rather than support it. The second reading is deferred for three weeks, and before the lapse of that interval the country may have something else to attend to.

Later details from India describe the pacification of Oude and the flight of the Begum and Nena Sahib into Nepal, where Jung Bahadur promises to deal with them forthwith. The suicide or execution of the Nena seems to be expected at an early date. According to reports, he manifests a total absence of the courage that has characterized most of the other leaders.

No sooner had the Monitor confirmed the announcement of Lord Malmesbury and Mr. D'Israeli, by a notification to the effect that the Pontifical government has requested that both Austria and France will evacuate the States of the Church, than the Patrie, obviously under official inspiration, hastened to warn the world that this step, even supposing it to be promptly accepted by both governments, would be far from bringing about a settlement of existing difficulties.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent writes that whatever be the nature of Lord Cowley's instructions, and whatever the result of his mission to Vienna, there seems to be a fixed opinion in Paris that the King of Sardinia and his Ministers are determined, without much scruple as to the means they employ, on dragging France into the war with Austria.

The correspondent of the *Herald* reports no change in the situation of affairs, and says that things look as threatening as ever.

In commercial circles the uneasiness caused by the immense preparations for war was on the increase, and it was feared that unless news decidedly favorable to peace transpired by the 1st March, serious failures would occur.

Large bodies of troops from Algiers continued to be landed at Marseilles. Sixteen batteries of artillery had likewise arrived at Marseilles. Each regiment of artillery in the French service was to be increased by two batteries. It is stated that the accumulation of military stores and provisions at Marseilles was greater than at any period during the Crimean war.

Preparations were being made on a large scale for the defence of Genoa and the Gulf of Spezia. A great number of deserters arrived daily at Genoa and were immediately sent to Turin.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* states that people there were so disgusted with the policy of the Emperor Napoleon that they loudly expressed a hope for war in order to end the present suspense.

Thirty-nine members of the Wurttemberg Chamber had issued a strong address, repudiating the Emperor's policy in France, and declaring that the Emperor's policy was a disgrace to the German nation. They had also issued a declaration of independence, and declared that they would not allow such in his house, when the young man left the house, followed by the father, who told him not to return or he would strike his knife in him. The son returned, having no idea his father would use the knife, when his father stabbed him through the left breast, causing instant death.

The young midshipman, Prince Alfred was last heard from (Feb. 18), at Alexandria, in Egypt, and was about leaving for Cairo.

A dispatch, dated Constantinople, the 25th, contains the communication of the intelligence of the dismissal of Mousa Safet Pacha, the Minister of Finance. The event is understood to be principally attributable to the strong representations made to the government, both directly and through the medium of the English Ambassador, by the English loan commissioners. The errors committed by Safet Pacha regarding their culminating point in the surreptitious issue of the bonds destined for the conversion of the paper money.

The exact terms offered by the Government to the Atlantic Telegraph Company have not yet transpired. They are under consideration by the Directors. The price of the £1,000 shares is £235.

The Paraguay Difficulties. We take the following from the *Commercial Times* of Buenos Ayres:

"Hopes of a peaceful settlement of the (American-Paraguay) question are much more generally entertained than previously. Lopez, it is said, will put on a warlike and fearless demeanor in order to make the best terms for himself, but without any idea of eventually coming to blows; he will cut down the claim to its lowest limits, ratify the former treaty, and promise protection and encouragement to all enterprising American citizens who may venture to trust themselves and their schemes on Paraguayan soil. How far he may be successful in his prying intentions will depend upon the genius and instructions of Judge Bowen, who is said to be a keen Yankee every inch of him, and one not likely to suffer himself to be overmatched in diplomacy."

Backed as he is by a formidable squadron under the command of a fire-eating Admiral, anxious no doubt to prove his worthiness of the recently-bestowed honors, he is not likely to be much disposed to abate his demands, unless he has positive permission to that effect from the Cabinet at Washington."

Advices from Rio Janeiro to February 7th have been received, by way of England, stating that Lopez has accepted the offer of mediation of the Brazilian Government in the difficulty with the United States.

Judicial Elections. The last number of the *Rockingham Register* contains a leading editorial article on an approaching judicial election, which receives our hearty approval, and we are sure will be endorsed by all right-thinking men. We regret that we have not space for the entire article, but the reader can judge of its spirit by the following extract:

"It is an evil hour, the people should ever so far forget the true principles applicable to judicial elections and functions as to elect Judges on political grounds, it will not be long before Judges will make decisions on political grounds, and the very foundation of society will be shaken, and overturned. In a free country an impartial, independent and able Judiciary is the palladium, not merely of civil rights, but of political liberty. Let party politics once intrude themselves on the bench, and there will be no security for the rights of property. Good legislation is a good thing, but a sound and honest exposition and administration of the law, is a better thing. Let the laws be ever so wise, unless they are wisely and honestly administered, they will avail nothing. Let the people once lose confidence in the Courts, and the laws will be shaken to its centre, and revolution must and will soon follow."

"It is to be hoped, then, that all good citizens will now, and through all future time, frown down all attempts by demagogues to corrupt the genuine sense of justice into the mire of party politics."

Scene in Genoa. A gentleman of high social consideration in Genoa, lately made the discovery that his wife was unfaithful to him. Waiting his opportunity, he found the guilty pair together, and politely showed them the way to the street door, which he closed after the undergarments of the woman, and sent her out to her friends, and over the empty coffin performed the ceremony for a departed wife. This over, he delivered the light burden to the hearse, and once more addressing his friends, called for their congratulations upon the fact that he was now a widower—upon which, opening the folding doors, he introduced them to a splendidly prepared feast. The gayeties which thus introduced his happy return to "single life" were prolonged till morning.

The Candidates for Governor at Harrisburg and Staunton.

We had the good fortune to witness the first encounter between Messrs. Goggin and Letcher at the town of Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, before a rather small number of the people. Mr. Letcher opened the discussion at Harrisburg, in a speech of one hour and a quarter, about one-half of which was taken up with an account of his stewardship as a member of Congress. Mr. Goggin responded in a speech of the same length. Mr. Letcher rejoined in a speech of half an hour; Mr. Goggin concluding the debate.

We saw that the *Rockingham* papers say that it was evident that Mr. Goggin was no match for Mr. Letcher. It is natural that partisans should be to some extent blind to the merits of an opponent, but how any man of sound mind who witnessed the encounter at Harrisburg can express such an opinion, we are at a loss to conceive.

Goggin not a match for John Letcher? Why he is the acknowledged leader of Shelton F. Leake, who is as far superior to Mr. Letcher as it is possible for one man to be so. Mr. Goggin is a brilliant and a keen blade, and cuts to the quick at every stroke, and Mr. Letcher squirms under the infliction, to use the forcible illustration of the gentleman in the Missouri legislature—"like a worm on a pin hook." We have seldom heard the equal of Mr. Goggin as an efficient stump speaker, and we can assure our friends throughout the State that he deals with Mr. Letcher without gloves. While he shows himself to be every inch a man in debate, they will find him a genial, whole-souled old Virginia gentleman, in social intercourse. The eye that flashes fire and fearlessness when he makes a home-thrust at his adversary, beams with generosity and sparkles with good-humor when he mingles with the people and shakes them heartily by the hand. We hope that the people of the State generally may have the opportunity not only to see him, but to talk with him, and we feel assured that they will find him in all respects deserving of their support.

The funniest thing that we saw was at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets. A crowd of shouting Arabs came in collision with a furniture wagon, loaded with Venetian carvings and splendid Cossack slaves, supposed to have been rescued from the bloody Turks, who were horsing round through other parts of the city. How the fight started, we could not discover, but it was a short fight, and beautiful while it lasted. The Arabs dismounted from their horses, and clambered into the furniture car. There was a cracking of whip handles over skulls, a tearing of masks, a jarring of armor by hair, a spilling of Cossack blood into the street, a general rough and tumble all around, a general confusion, and a final separation of the combatants—leaving an excited crowd of spectators admiring the insane furniture wagon-driver, who remained there for half an hour, swearing and brandishing his whip handle, in an agony of desire for satisfaction from any one or all of the Arabs, who, to his great grief, did not return.

The morality of the general turnout was unquestionably bad. But the staid and sober portion of the community turned out to see and laugh at the ludicrous spectacles of the mob, and to witness the meriment of the numbers as a polite apology for their existence in the city, and not grudging their own, fashion of enjoyment for one day in the year.

A Scene in New York. The neighborhood of Broadway, near Bleeker street, witnessed on Monday afternoon, the occurrence of a strange and exciting scene, which has since given rise to much curious conjecture. A young lady, the daughter of one of our most highly respected citizens, whose fair fame the breath of scandal has never sullied, on Monday afternoon, took a short walk on Broadway, to make a few purchases. Just as she turned the corner of Bleeker street into Broadway, a carriage drove slowly past, and stopping opposite to her, she noticed two ladies upon the inside, one of whom tapped with her finger on the carriage window, and beckoned to her. She hesitated for a moment, when the door of the carriage opened, and the strange person addressed the young lady with—"Come, sit in here, we want to tell you something." The young lady, who had no stopped near enough to the door of the carriage to discover that the persons within were strangers to her, replied, "I do not know you—what do you wish?" "Oh, come, get in, and we will tell you," she said, just a moment.

She hesitated, and pursued her way upon the sidewalk. Shortly she was again overtaken by the same carriage, when the driver jumped from his seat, the door again suddenly opened from the inside, and the mysterious woman, now joined by her associate and the driver, all besought her to get into the carriage. Frightened at this last importunity of the strangers, she fled into a milliner's store near by, in great agitation, and related to the proprietress her strange adventure.

After sitting a few moments she rose, and went to the door of the store, where she was met by the woman whom she had seen in the carriage, who sprang at her with great fury, exclaiming, "You b—h, you have been staying with my husband!" In an instant she had torn the beautiful velvet hat from the young lady's head, scratched her face and inflicted several heavy blows upon her face and eyes. The greatest consternation prevailed during the melee; and in the midst of the excitement, and before the assailant could be arrested, she had fled.

—N. Y. Letter.

The Chinchoro Tree. A letter from C. R. Bucklow, of the United States Legation at Ecuador, to Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, calls attention to the expediency of growing the Chinchoro tree in this country. He has no doubt that it would flourish in many parts of the United States. It grows at elevations of six to eight thousand feet in Ecuador, at a temperature of sixty to sixty-six; but Humboldt declared that a comparison of the climates of those regions with others, was unsatisfactory. The seeds are small and may be sent by letter. The English are endeavoring to transplant it to India. The seeds sent to England have been propagated there, and the plants forwarded to India in glass-covered boxes, with what success is not yet known. Mr. D. J. Brown, of the Patent Office, who is now paying great attention to all matters relating to the introduction of plants and seeds from abroad, has determined to make an effort to introduce the Chinchoro into this country. It is known that this tree supplies the celebrated Peruvian bark, so valuable as a tonic.

RESOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of STOVER, HUTCHINSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts of the firm will please make immediate payment to STOVER & HUTCHINSON.

T. B. HUTCHINSON, JAMES S. ODEEN, FAUQUIER CO., Va., mh 1—e2m

HAVING purchased the interest of JAMES S. ODEEN, in the firm of STOVER, HUTCHINSON & CO., the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the title of STOVER & HUTCHINSON, who will endeavor, by strict attention to business, and a regard to the wants of the customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage extended to the old firm. JOHN H. STOVER, T. B. HUTCHINSON, FAUQUIER CO., Va., mh 1—e2m

25 BAGS OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE FOR SALE. LAGUIYRA 602, 25 bags Java Coffee for sale by MARSHALL & WARD, mh 17

The Carnival at New Orleans.

[From the *New Orleans Crescent*, of March 9th.]

Mardi Gras was blessed with bright beautiful weather, and as a consequence the city was alive with Mardi-Gras masking and mummery. The extent and variety of the street masquerading in the afternoon exceeding anything of the kind seen for some years.

All the "vagrant" boys were put in all sorts of cheap livery and clown disguises with bags of flour, whitening their faces and the negroes, and leaving their floury tracks on the banquets in all parts of the city.—The grown-up jolly boys galloped on horse-back up the town and down, dressed and painted as Bedouin Arabs, Indians, Turks, Venetian cavaliers, and African negroes.—Groups of ludicrous masks of all conceivable descriptions were flying around in cabs, buggies, furniture wagons and carriages.

Untold thousands of people lined the principal streets waiting for and laughing at the flying fooleries. From the lower part of the Third district to far up in the Fourth, the streets were filled with people in Mardi-Gras disguise; from little children knee-high to the largest sized adults. It is fair to estimate that not less than twenty thousand people (the great mass, of course being children, negroes and miscellaneous grown people) took part in yesterday's masquerade.

In Gallatinia (the sailor region below Jackson square), all the females were out in women's disguise, and most of the men out in men's disguise. In the Faubourg Tremé, the spectacles were such as to excite our powers of description. To sum up, New Orleans in the afternoon was a Pandemonium of fantastic revelry, at which residents looked on and laughed as of yore, and which strangers regarded with the most perfect wonder and astonishment. Hundreds of laughable collisions took place between different parties of maskers, and between maskers and the admiring crowds. Our faces ached now as we write, from the constant grin it had to keep up during the spectacles of the afternoon.

The funniest thing that we saw was at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets. A crowd of shouting Arabs came in collision with a furniture wagon, loaded with Venetian carvings and splendid Cossack slaves, supposed to have been rescued from the bloody Turks, who were horsing round through other parts of the city. How the fight started, we could not discover, but it was a short fight, and beautiful while it lasted. The Arabs dismounted from their horses, and clambered into the furniture car. There was a cracking of whip handles over skulls, a tearing of masks, a jarring of armor by hair, a spilling of Cossack blood into the street, a general rough and tumble all around, a general confusion, and a final separation of the combatants—leaving an excited crowd of spectators admiring the insane furniture wagon-driver, who remained there for half an hour, swearing and brandishing his whip handle, in an agony of desire for satisfaction from any one or all of the Arabs, who, to his great grief, did not return.

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TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Boston, March 16.—The troubles in the Elliot School in relation to the opening devotional exercises are about over. A large number of the Catholic children who left the school have returned. Some of them were brought back by their parents, who, although not liking the rules regarding religious exercises, determined that their children should submit.

Buffalo, March 16.—The railroad Convention now in session here has representatives in attendance from forty-six roads. A committee of seventeen, of which, Thomas L. Jewett is chairman, was appointed to prepare a new timetable. A stormy debate is expected.

Boston, March 16.—The fourth annual social gathering of the Sons of Vermont took place at the Revere House last night. Gen. John S. Tyler presided. Among those who addressed the assembly were Judge Colman, of the United States Senate, Governor Banks, Mayor Lincoln.

Toronto, March 15.—Collingwood harbor is entirely clear of ice, and active preparations are being made for starting the line of steamers between there and Chicago.

Kingsport, C. W., March 15.—Large quantities of ice are still in this harbor but it is broken up and will be carried off by the first wind.

Washington, March 16.—The grand jury still have the Sickles case before them.—There is a division among them as to whether or he shall be presented for murder or manslaughter.

BOWMANVILLE, C. W., March 15.—Two men and a woman and child were drowned off Port Darlington last evening. They were in a small boat, which was capsized in a gale. Their names are Mr. Crocker, Mr. Terry, Mrs. Terry and child.

Memphis, March 15.—The steamboat D. H. Morton, having on board a load of hay bound for Fort Smith, was burned to the water's edge on the 11th inst., some sixty miles above Little Rock.—The boat and cargo are lost. No lives were lost.

Pecculiarities of the Japanese.

An English officer who accompanied Lord Elgin in his visit to Japan says:—"At Simoda, as at Nagasaki, every one seemed eternally to be taking notes of what everybody else was doing. Each Japanese had his breast pockets full of note paper, and a convenient writing apparatus stuck in his belt, and everything that was said, done, and even thought, was no doubt faithfully recorded. In Japan, men do not seem to converse with one another, except in formal set speeches; there is no interchange of thought by means of the tongue, but the pen is ever at work noting down their observations of one another. Sometimes we saw them comparing their notes and grunting assent or dissent from opinions or facts recorded. At first we rather felt this a system of espionage, but soon became accustomed to it; and provided every man wrote down what he saw and heard, it may be more satisfactory in the long run to have to do with a nation of Capitan Cuttles, who have 'made a note of everything, and so have 'made a note of their memories to trust to."

"The Japanese plan of putting one man in a post of trust, and placing another as a check on him, is, after all, only our red tape system in a less disguised form. The Governor of Simoda has a duplicate in Yeddo, who has to take turn and turn about with him in office, so that the acts of each whilst in authority, serve as a check on the other. Then he is accompanied, wherever he goes, by one private and two public reporters, and the latter forward direct to Yeddo, particulars of all his acts. Their reports are, in their turn, checked by the counter-statements of the Governor and his private secretary."

A Scene.

A WIFE CHASTISING HER HUSBAND IN COURT.—A singular scene transpired in the Essex Market New York police court last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Ann Phillips, a very good-looking young lady, attired in deep mourning, appeared before Justice Brennan, to prosecute her husband, Wm. Henry Phillips, for abandonment. She stated that he left her destitute, with a little infant depending upon her for support, and although she appealed herself to him for assistance, he refused to do anything for her. Recently her uncle died in California, bequeathing to her a fortune of some \$30,000.

The Tribune says since this windfall, her husband had tried to live with her again, but she would have nothing to do with him. She thought, however, it was no more than just that she should provide for her child. This case caused Wm. Henry Phillips, for abandonment. When Mr. Phillips responded to the summons, he demanded an examination as to whether he was legally responsible for the child's support, whereupon Mrs. Phillips grew highly indignant, and exclaimed, "Well, you are too contemptible a man for me to look at, any way. You would murder me for a little, no doubt; but, thank God, I am independent of you. I can buy you and your whole family